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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN;

A NAUTICAL LEGEND.

...owling storms oft sweep the main,
...ew terrors to the wave,
...aless seamen oft complain,
...eir frail barks, the surges brave,
...e dark seas in by gone times,
...ship with golden store,
...ading in far distant climes,
...ound to gain her native shore.
...Cape Horn in dead of night,
...onward held her course,
...moon beamed with ghastly light,
...ves sent forth their murmurs hoarse,
...ow the crew with dire intent,
...gaze glared from each darkling eye,
...heir sordid minds were bent,
...—their leader too must die.
...and their hands were soon imbued.
...ith all his friends around,
...as safe he fighting stood,
...received his mortal wound—
...now the vessel gained,
...esperate crew their efforts joined,
...ough with blood their hands are stained,
...ave their course some port to find.
...e land they could espy,
...eckled plague among them rose,
...he scourge they strove to fly,
...ed by fate their lives must close
...ut the aid that nature sought.
...port to port they steer'd in vain,
...d across. In vain they thought
...e death's terrors on the main,
...ength the stern disease,
...eized a parting smile.
...no power on earth could ease
...a floating funeral pile
...raging waves was toss'd,
...winds and storms continual rave,
...de the tempest it was lost,
...soon a watery grave.

[illegible]

JUVENIS

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FICTITIOUS WRITING.

[illegible]

...ly to make advancement in the higher branches of letters, than one who is indifferent to every sort of study. We might adduce high authority in favor of fictitious writing;—we could cite the names of Lord Bacon and Doctor Johnson, but it needs not the sanction of great names to protect writings of such an agreeable kind, and which are so universally perused by the reading world.

R.

FROM THE NATIONAL ATLAS.

LINES.

How sweet to see the dying saint,
Sink placidly to rest,
And calmly breathe his spirit out—
Upon a *Saviour's* breast,

When "heart and flesh" are failing fast
And hope's absorbed in fear,
How sweet to have the "Comforter"—
A firm supporter near.

When he has bade his weeping friends,
The long,—the last adieu,
When earthly objects fast recede—
And vanish from his view—

'Tis sweet to have a heavenly guide,
To take him by the hand,
And lead him through the dreary vale,
To Canaan's promised land.

E. C. J.

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE BARONET'S DAUGHTER.

Oh! what a thing is man!
To bandy factions of distemper'd passions,
Against the sacred providence above him.

CHAPTER I.

It was on a fine autumnal morning that two gentlemen were seated in the library of Euston Hall.

'You look upon the world with the eye of a priest, Courtenay,' said the elder, as he rose and walked to the window.

He was a man about the middle age, and something below the average stature. His hair was short and of a sable colour; but his thinly marked brows were perfectly black, and gave additional fire and vivacity to a pair of piercing dark eyes which were wont to flash with every varying emotion.—His mouth was small, and his lips thin and straight, and the singular whiteness of a set of teeth perfectly smooth and even, formed a strong contrast to the almost olive complexion of a face, the features of which, although small, were well defined and regular. His frame was well built, compact and [illegible]

[illegible]

...particular words in which they were to be conveyed, he began thus: 'You received my letter addressed to you at Paris, about two months ago, in which I required an explanation of the reason of your strange absence during the illness and until after the death of the late Mrs. Willoughby? Am I to consider you how an assent? Well, Sir, your letter dated a fortnight later was received by me, in which you did not condescend to satisfy me touching the questions I presumed to put to you, but you informed me that you would wait upon me this day, for the purpose of arranging some important business.'

'I did so,' said Willoughby, hastily, 'and if you will allow me, I will at once enter upon this business, for which I came hither, and which settled, I will remove myself from your sight for ever.'

'Not so fast, young man, my business first, if you please,' said the baronet coolly. 'Hear me.—A communication was made to me by one of your own servants to the effect that your wife was dying, but that she was very reluctant that I should be sent for, or acquainted with the matter. For this I can account—her own pride, and an unwillingness to distress me, her father, her father, Mr. Willoughby. No matter, I hastened to town, I watched over her till she died. Before this event took place, however, she informed me that she had written many letters to you, apprising you of her situation, and imploring your return, letters which you never answered. Is this true, do you not know it to be true?'

Willoughby answered not for some moments. 'Several letters I did receive,' he said slowly and hesitatingly, his eyes fixed on the ground, 'but they did not dwell so much upon her illness, they did not implore my return; I did not know she was so ill, the letters were written for another purpose, a secret—a—'

'Lie,' said the baronet gently, leaning forward, 'if belief, Mr. Willoughby, were always to attend and to wait upon deceit, 'twere a rare world for villains. One more word with you: my daughter confessed to me, I wrung it from her, I would know it, that your conduct towards her had been unkind, harsh, cruel, brutal.'

The young man started and turned deadly pale. 'Did she say so? did Marian tell you this?' and as he averted his face, a violent agitation appeared to shake his frame. 'No, no, no, Sir Robert, I was never unkind, never harsh, never cruel, never, until, until the—'

'Ha!' cried the baronet triumphantly, 'do you confess? until the what? until when? what do you mean?'

'Nothing,' said Willoughby, 'it is past.'

[illegible]

...his while to be a scoundrel. Why these evasions? what need of further subterfuge? confess, that you have been a base and unmanly villain to your wife.'

'Never,' exclaimed Willoughby, 'would that I could explain all; but no, that must never be, and he shook his head mournfully.

'We waste time, then,' cried the baronet, raising his sword, '*her* spirit cries to me for blood, and it must flow, Willoughby,' and again he pressed furiously upon his antagonist.

'What use, then, contending with you?' said Willoughby, 'see I am wounded,' and at that moment, the baronet's sword entered his wrist, 'you thirst for my blood, you seek my life, take it,' and he threw down his rapier.

The baronet sprung forward and placed his weapon at the heart of Willoughby. 'Die then,' said he, 'or confess, I give you but one minute. Confess.'

'Nothing,' said the other unmoved "you seek my life, take it.'

'And that I will do, by the God above us,' cried the baronet; 'confess, confess.'

'My life is at your disposal, Sir Robert,' said Willoughby calmly, 'I have nothing to say. Take it.'

The baronet looked up and riveted his keen dark eye upon the features of his son-in-law. There was an undefinable expression in that face, so unmoved, so serene, so tranquil, that staggered him. Slowly and almost unconsciously he lowered the point of his sword, and placed his hand upon the bosom of Willoughby.

'The pulse is regular,' he muttered, 'the heart beats as calmly as my own.' He threw down his weapon and walked to the window. 'I cannot do it now,' he said, 'not now, in cold blood to shed cold blood—no, no—another time; not now, not now.'

'You have been deceived, Sir Robert,' said Willoughby, as he bound up his wrist with a handkerchief, and replaced the swords in a cabinet, 'but how, by whom, or in what particular, perhaps you will never know. Let us forget what has just now passed.'

The baronet looked round and gazed earnestly at the speaker till he had concluded. An incredulous smile passed on his lip as he stepped out of the recess; but he uttered not a word, and turning on his heel he walked slowly from the gallery, and descended the staircase; and the closing of a door below apprised Willoughby that he had shut himself in his study.

CHAPTER II.

It was about ten o'clock when Sir Robert's bell [illegible]

[illegible]

...has passed this night. It will wash off, I dare say; you may retire to your bed, I shall not visit you again.'

The baronet took the candle and walked to the door. 'Remember!' said he, as he looked back, 'I must not be trifled with, I have your word.'

'Of honour,' said Willoughby.

'You swear well,' said the baronet with a sneer, 'as I have sworn, by the dead;' and he closed the door after him and retired to his own apartment.

CHAPTER III.

About nine o'clock Sir Robert descended from his room after having completed his toilet, and entered the breakfast parlour with a firm step, and an air of easy indifference. The priest was already there, seated at one of the windows apparently absorbed in deep reflection.

'Good morning, Courtenay,' said the baronet, as having approached, he laid his hand upon his shoulder.

'Ha! good morning, Sir Robert,' stammered the priest, 'I did not hear you;—my mind was wandering.'

'We have had a stormy night,' observed the baronet, 'and from the appearance of the clouds, I should augur that we shall have more of this weather;—but, Heavens! man, how pale you look! What is the matter? Are you unwell?'

'Do I look so?' said Courtenay. 'I have been agitated, Sir Robert, by something that has—'

'Did you hear any thing last night?' interrupted the baronet hastily.

'I did not,' answered the priest, 'except the storm without, I heard nothing.'

The baronet turned away, and walked to the other end of the room.

'Have you seen Willoughby this morning?' he enquired after a pause.

'I have seen him, Sir Robert,' replied Courtenay.

'Where is he?'

'He is gone to give orders respecting his carriage, he departs immediately, and it may be as well to inform you,' added the priest, with a wonderful effort at calmness, 'that Mr. Willoughby aroused me at an early hour this morning, requesting an interview with me; and that he has made me acquainted with everything.'

'He told you then what occurred last night,' said the baronet slightly reddening.

'He did, Sir Robert,' and the priest shuddered.

'Well, Sir—'

'He did, I say, inform me of what had occurred.'

'Well, Sir—'

'That was your question, was it not?' said the priest timidly.

[illegible]

...it?' he ejaculated in astonishment, 'relinquish it, did I hear you aright? relinquish it, did you say?'

Willoughby bowed assent.

'By Heaven! it is strange, very strange,' muttered the baronet, and he sank into a reverie. There was a silence for some minutes.

'I have now told you my business,' said Willoughby, at length, laying the deed upon the table, 'and I leave you. When we meet again, you will perhaps, judge me less harshly than you have hitherto done,' and he arose. 'Farewell, Sir Robert Aylmer.'

The baronet motioned with his hand for Willoughby to be seated. He obeyed. 'One moment more,' said Sir Robert, 'before you do leave me,' and drawing himself up in his chair, he continued in a measured and emphatic tone, 'I now see it all, although I cannot see through it, it is dark, Willoughby, but it is distinct. You are a villain, with a conscience; and something horrible remains untold. Why had she not told me all? but she was ever too gentle and too good. You go, Sir, but we meet again, and that shortly. Your reparation avails you naught, it is not worth this,' and he snapped his fingers.

'I expected this,' said Willoughby in a tone of deep mortification. 'I was prepared for the construction which you have put upon my conduct, and I feel that your enmity to me is unconquerable.'

'Have I not cause for it, Sir, have I not cause, good, eternal cause, by Heaven! your baseness, Willoughby, confounds me, the imperturbable equanimity of this villain makes me mad, mad. You will give me back my property, will you? my property, ha! ha! wretch! slave! but come this way, Sir,' and he drew the other by the wrist to the farther end of the room, and seizing a key from the table, thrust it into the lock of a large cabinet, 'but my property is not enough, it will not suffice, I must have more, now, Sir,' and he threw back the doors of the cabinet with furious violence, 'will you give me back her—her—her.'

With a cry of horror Willoughby fell upon his knees, as the sight before him met his eyes. 'Gracious God!' he cried, 'what dreadful spectacle is this?'

'Peace, peace,' said the baronet in a whisper pointing with his finger, and he stood immovably gazing upwards, 'peace, the dead can hear you if there be truth in mortal consciousness; oh! forgive me, dear child, that I have suffered this man to behold thy poor remains, once let it be, and but once.'

Yes, it was the daughter of the baronet that stood before them. Her hair seemed to have newly fallen over the shoulders in profuse tresses; her eyes were closed, not as in sleep, but as though in resignation, [illegible]

[illegible]

'Have you any idea of the cause?' inquired Sir Robert.

'None, Sir.'

'Was any violence ever used towards Mrs. Willoughby, that you are aware of?'

The girl hesitated. 'Upon two occasions,' she said slowly, 'Mr. Willoughby, I believe, struck my mistress. She told me so; and we could see that his temper was much changed two months before. He was very violent and hasty.'

'Whom do you mean by "we"?' asked the baronet.

'Myself and my fellow-servants, Sir Robert.'

'Ay, ay. Now tell me,' continued the baronet earnestly, 'do you know, or was there any conjecture amongst you, as to the cause of this behaviour?'

'We thought, Sir,' replied the girl, 'that Mr. Willoughby might have been rather gay, for he was frequently from home; and that my mistress, perhaps, had remonstrated with him.'

'To be sure,' said the baronet. 'By Heaven! the most probable conjecture; tell me child, how did these scenes end, these two occasions of which you spoke, did not your mistress attempt to leave him?'

'I believe she did,' answered the young woman, 'for one of the servants overheard my master in very high words with the Marquess Riccardi, and we supposed that it was Mrs. Willoughby's attention to place herself under the protection of his family.'

'And who is the Marquess Riccardi?' inquired the baronet.

'A young Italian nobleman, Sir, with whose family Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby had been very intimate.'

'A young Italian nobleman,' repeated the baronet, 'well, girl, did your mistress succeed in leaving the house?'

'She did not, Sir. Mr. Willoughby locked her in her own room; and we left Rome on the next day. It was said that a duel had taken place, and that my master had killed the marquess; but of this we are not certain, for we came to England in haste, and Mr. Willoughby's man, who attended him, would never satisfy us as to what took place on the morning of our departure. They did meet, however.'

'And this is all you know,' inquired the baronet, after a long pause, during which he had been absorbed in reflection.

'It is, Sir.'

'It was his conduct to her,' said the baronet, half-musingly, 'that preyed upon her, that killed her, that murdered her, was it not, child? tell me, you were with her during her illness from the first, at her bedside when she expired, was not this the [illegible]

[illegible]

At these words, his head fell back upon the priest's shoulder—his arm dropped by his side, and with a deep sigh he expired.

Courtenay laid down the body gently, and taking the wrist of Willoughby with one hand, laid the other softly upon his bosom.

'He is dead,' he groaned, 'but his name shall not go down to the grave with ignominy. I will tell all,' and as he arose he burst into a fit of hysterical weeping. 'What have you done?' he exclaimed, and he approached and seized the baronet, whom he shook [illegible]. 'Do you know what you have done? You have slain as noble a gentleman as ever walked this earth, and why? shall I tell you at once, his wife, your daughter, was false, false.'

The baronet sprung back and stood transfixed. Not a breath appeared to issue from his mouth, and his eyes glared wildly; but presently he moved his hands as though he would collect his whole strength together for one great effort. He approached the priest slowly, and on tiptoe. 'That again,' he said in a hollow whisper.

'She was false, Sir Robert,' cried the priest, 'strike me, kill me, I fear you not. 'Tis true as Heaven is true.'

''Tis false as hell is false,' shouted the baronet, 'she false! then were Heaven untrue. It can't, it can't, it cannot be. Hah!'

With a loud shriek the baronet clasped his head with his hands. 'Can it be?' he gasped, 'can it be? where, where?'

'Oh! 'this is dreadful,' groaned Courtenay. 'It was at Rome, Sir. There was a marquess, an Italian, his name Riccardi, whom Willoughby killed in a duel. He was the man.'

The baronet placed one hand on his neckcloth, and his eyes rolled wildly. They fell upon the body of Willoughby. He went and knelt down by the side of the corpse, and gazed upon it. 'Who killed this man?' he said quietly, looking up, 'who killed this man? did I? I believe I did; oh! for a world to give in purchase of his life again.' He sprung up suddenly. 'Ha! ha!' he cried with savage glee, 'a lie, a deep-laid cunning, damned lie. I see it all.'

'It is too true,' cried Courtenay mournfully.

'Evidence,' said the baronet quickly.

'There is his man below who attended him at the duel with Riccardi, and heard the confession of the dying man.'

'Send for him up stairs,' cried the baronet, 'but no, no,' he added vaguely, 'that were too degrading.'

'I have a paper also,' said the priest slowly, 'which Mr. Willoughby compelled his wife to sign, in which all is confessed; and this he did, fearing that you would call him to account for his desertion [illegible]

[illegible]

From the National Atlas.

NIGHT-MUSINGS.

[illegible]

NEW ENGLAND.

[illegible]

NIGHT.

[illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

MARCH 11, 1837.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We are indebted to our valued correspondent, C. B. B. for an interesting communication.

M. M. has not sufficient merit, for publication.

An apology is due to Theophila, for an accidental delay, in the appearance of her late contribution to our columns. It will appear soon.

We are obliged to reject, H. C. M.

The article headed, Night Musings, on our first page, has been delayed, in order to transfer it to the Casket. We would be pleased to hear from the writer again.

Fanaticism and bigotry, appear to be the chief characteristics of the article signed "Francis." Communications of this stamp, are excluded from our columns.

"Mafia" "F." "X. Y. Z." and "Alpha" are under consideration.

"Rosalie" is invited to continue her contributions to the Casket.

The views of a "Subscriber" in relation to Theatricals do not coincide with our own.

Are we right in supposing the tale of M. S. W. to be from the pen of a "fair Lady?" We are impartial, but in this instance———.

"Mariner," "Confucius," "Poet" and "Lucy" are rejected.

R. E. will appear soon.

PRESIDENT

Van Buren's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, we recognise the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism, constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter on my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me, in the various and co-ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness, of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly labouring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the support of an ever-watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation to be derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquillity at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy, and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly, but efficiently, performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve or might endanger the blessings we enjoy. The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions, and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundation of the new government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the power of the rest were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority, and to the people and the States was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse, as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along, but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength, but with our increase has gone, hand-in-hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home; and, while the valour and fortitude of our people have removed far from us the slightest apprehension of the foreign power, they have not yet induced us, in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even the nature, of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned by experience a fruitful lesson—that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out, can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and from vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has thus attended our great experiment, is, in itself, a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow citizens, looking forward to the far distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on my mind a firm belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations yet to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof, that a popular government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience, during the struggles of the revolution, was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burden will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our civil institutions, or guard our honour or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognised the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment that the great weight of his character could alone blend the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self-government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been favourably exemplified in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true, the ardour of public sentiment, outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe, and with the diffusion of intelligence, it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence. The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow citizens, will assuredly, in time, produce this result; for as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great land-marks of social order, and maintaining, on all occasions, the inviolability of those constitutional and legal provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed unfitness of our institutions for those hostile emergencies, which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of apprehension, their enemies of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in Governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us, war could never be the result of individual or irresponsible will, but must be a measure of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing, gave new confidence to our Government; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for want of it; but among ourselves, all doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of states, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented.—The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its ancient, than it is at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependance, and formed a circle of mutual benefits, too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the onset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs and concerns, evidently national, that of every state has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this as well as every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger.

Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of excited passions this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded; and, standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow-citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination.—The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus.

Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. The predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits, that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this? We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution surmount every adverse circumstance, dreaded at the onset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy will teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that, if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children, the rich blessings already derived from them, to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

For myself, therefore, I desire to declare, that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it. Looking back to it as a sacred instrument, carefully and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise, viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the States, all power not explicitly parted with. I shall endeavor to preserve, protect, and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provisions for direction in every action. To matters of domestic concernment which it has intrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously devote myself; beyond those limits, I shall never pass.

To enter, on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpected. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted to them with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity—promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them, in their actual state, as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression, and, in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which, I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express, with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honours and with length of days: may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

Extract from Dr. Bird's New Novel,—The Jibbenainosay—shortly to be published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard.—The enemy, twice repulsed, and on both occasions with severe loss, had been taught the folly of exposing themselves too freely to the fire of the travellers; but although driven back, they manifested little inclination to fly further than was necessary to obtain shelter, and as little to give over their fierce purposes. Concealing themselves severally behind logs, rocks, and bushes, and so disposing their force as to form a line around the ruin, open only towards the river, where escape was obviously impracticable, they employed themselves keeping a strict watch upon the hovel, firing repeated volleys, and as often uttering yells, with which they sought to strike terror into the hearts of the travellers. Occasionally some single warrior, bolder than the rest, would creep near the ruins, and obtaining such shelter as he could, discharge his piece at any mouldering beam, or other object, which his fancy converted into the exposed body of a defender. The travellers had taken good care to establish themselves in such positions among the ruins as offered the best protection; and although the bullets whistled sharp and high, not a single one had yet received a wound; nor was there much reason to apprehend injury, so long as the darkness of night befriended them.

Yet it was obvious to all, that this state of security could not last long, and that it existed only because the enemy was not yet aware of his advantage. The condition of the ruins was such that a dozen men of sufficient spirit, dividing themselves, and creeping along the earth, might, at any moment make their way to any and every part of the hovel, without being seen; when a single rush must put it in their power. An open assault, indeed, from the whole body of besiegers, whose number was reckoned by Nathan at full fifteen or twenty, must have produced the same success, though with the loss of several lives. A random shot might at any moment destroy or disable one of the little garrison, and thus rob one important corner of the hovel, which from its dilapidated state, was wholly indefensible from within, of defence. It was, indeed, as Roland felt, more than folly to hope that all should escape unharmed for many hours longer. But the worst fear of all was that previously suggested by Nathan: all might survive the perils of the night; but what fate was to be expected, when the coming of day should expose the party, in all its true weakness, to the eyes of the enemy? If relief came not before morning, Roland's heart whispered him, it must come in vain. But the probabilities of relief,—what were they? The question was asked of Nathan, and the answer went like iron through Roland's soul. They were in the deepest and most solitary part of the forest, twelve miles from Bruce's station, and at least eight from that at which the emigrants were to lodge; with no other places within twice the distance, from which help could be obtained. They had left, three or four miles behind, the main and only road on which volunteers, summoned from the Western Stations to repel the invasion, of which, the news had arrived before Roland's departure from Bruce's village, could be expected to pass; if indeed the strong force of the enemy posted at the Upper Ford had not cut off all communication between the two districts. From Bruce's Station, little or no assistance could be hoped, the entire strength of its garrison, as Roland well knew, having long since departed to share in the struggle on the north side of Kentucky. Assistance could be looked for only from his late companions, the emigrants, from whom he had parted in an evil hour. But how were they to be made acquainted with his situation?

The discussion of these questions almost distracted the young man. Help could only come from themselves. Would it not be possible to cut their way through the besiegers? He proposed a thousand wild schemes of escape; now he would mount his trusty steed, and dashing among the enemy, receive their fire, distract their attention, and perhaps draw them in pursuit, while Nathan and the others galloped off with the women in another quarter; and again he would plunge with them into the boiling torrent below, trusting to the strength of the horses to carry them through in safety.

To these and other wild proposals, uttered in the intervals of combat, which was still maintained, with occasional demonstrations on the part of the enemy of advancing to a third assault, Nathan replied only by representing the certain death they would bring upon all, especially "the poor helpless women;" whose condition, with the reflection, that he had brought them into it, seemed ever to dwell upon his mind, producing feelings of remorseful excitement not inferior even to the compunctions which he expressed at every shot discharged by him at the foe. Indeed his conscience seemed sorely distressed and perplexed; now he upbraided himself with being the murderer of the two poor women, and now of his bloody fellow-creatures; now he wrung the soldier by the hand, begging him to bear witness, that he was shedding blood, not out of malice, or wantonness, or even self-defence, but purely to save the innocent scalps of poor women, whose blood would be otherwise on his head; and now beseeching the young man with equal fervour to let the world know of his doings, that the blame might fall, not upon the faith of which he was an unworthy professor, but upon him, the evil-doer and back-slider. But with all his remorse and

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Four young ladies lately took the veil in Georgetown, D. C. Three of them were aged 16 and one 19 years.

There was a violent snow storm at Quebec, on the night of the 16th ult. with the thermometer at eight degrees below zero.

The citizens of Salem, Mass. seem resolved to establish a Rural Cemetery in that city or vicinity on the general plan of Mount Auburn. The idea is a good one.

There is a family now residing in the town of Albion, New York, consisting of two grandfathers, one grandmother, three fathers, two mothers, two husbands, two sisters, seven children, three grand-children, two uncles, one aunt, two maids, one widower, and only ten in all.

Mad. Celeste was at Louisville, Ky. a fortnight ago—playing to crowded houses.

A board of military gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of War in conformity with a resolution of Congress, are engaged daily at Washington in making a series of experiments to test the relative advantages of the fire arms invented by Messrs. Hall, Colt, Cochran and Baron Hackett. We look for the report of the board with no little interest.

Humane Act.—The New Orleans Advertiser states, that about two hundred laborers, employed by the Corporation of New Orleans, principally German, French and Irish, having obtained leave of absence for one day, went in a body to the Orphan Asylum, and dug up and prepared the large garden attached to it. The garden had not been attended for some years, and from the closeness of the fruit trees, could not be ploughed.

Duel in Texas.—A N. Orleans correspondent of the Courier, states that a duel had taken place between Brigadier Gen. Johnson and Brigadier Gen. Felix Houston, in consequence of the appointment of the former to the command of the army. Brigadier Johnson was wounded.

It is said the first duel ever fought in New England was between two servants in the family of Mr. Hopkins, a pilgrim, June 18, 1621.

An attempt was made to enter Waltham Bank at Waltham, but without success. The villains, however, succeeded in mutilating the lock in such a manner as to delay the bank more than two hours in their business the succeeding day.

Miss Clifton sailed from New York for New Orleans, in the packet ship *Hark-away*. She will return to Boston in May.

A new ship called the Baltimore was launched in New York. Her keel was laid on the 20th of November, and it is said she will be ready to sail for Havre on the first of April.

The Boston Reformer says, the baboon is the only animal, beside man, who can be induced to use tobacco.

Singular Casualty.—The New Haven Herald mentions that a man named Flynn, a farrier, was engaged in some operation upon a diseased horse, which caused him to get under his body in the stall, when the horse grew restive, prostrated him on the stable floor, and literally trampled him to death.

The Lake commerce increases with almost incredible rapidity. The tonnage of Lake Erie is stated to be 24,045,75. Seventeen steamboats are now building at different ports on the Lake each averaging 350 tons, making an increase in the tonnage of 5,950 tons. Total tonnage next season 29,995.76 tons.

The Globe says: on the 4th inst. after the inauguration, President Van Buren received his friends at the Presidential mansion. It was a most numerously attended and brilliant levee.—General Jackson was present during a part of the time, and received the greetings of the thousands who paid their respects to the new President.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that the U. S. Frigate Potomac, Cap. J. B. Nicholson, arrived at that port on Saturday from the Mediterranean, via: the coast of Africa and Brazil, last from Rio Janeiro, whence she has a passage of 39 days. On the 31st of December, at Bassa Cove, a boat from the Potomac unfortunately capsized on the bar, by which accident Midshipman Alexander H. Wells and Peter Eynaud, Purser's Steward, and seven men were drowned.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The Meeting in the Park.—About half past 1 o'clock yesterday, several thousand people met in the Park, in front of the City Hall, and were addressed by Mr. Ming, Mr. Job Haskell, Mr. Robinson and others, on the subject of the high price of provisions, house rents, &c. and after passing a series of resolutions, the multitude peaceably adjourned.—*Mer. Adv.*

Among the nominations to the Senate, made on the last night of the session of Congress, and which have not yet been acted upon, was that of William Smith, of Alabama, and John Catron, of Nashville, to be the new Judges of the Supreme Court; and that of M. Labranche, of Louisiana; to be diplomatic representative of the United States to Texas.

Appointments by the President.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Benjamin F. Butler, to be Secretary of War of the United States, until a successor duly appointed should accept and enter on the duties of said office.

New Orleans.—They have a place called Harlem about eight miles from New Orleans, the plot of which originally cost 41,000 dollars, and at a recent sale, it brought the large sum of $220,000. Fifty or sixty other lots purchased for $165,000, sold on the 25th ult. for $488,000.

A farmer advises his brethren to roll their wheat so as to throw under the earth the roots that are now exposed on the surface.

Geological survey of Michigan.—This bill has become a law. It is entitled to rank among the most important that have engaged the attention of the Legislature of Michigan. The expense of the survey is too trifling to be compared with its benefits. The whole is less than that of the Toledo campaigns, and it is distributed over four years—$3000 are appropriated for 1837, $6000 for 1838, $9000 for 1839, and $12,000 for 1840.

There are published in the English papers 118 official notices of railway bills to come before Parliament at the next session. Of fifteen of this number, the aggregate capital proposed is £8,000,000. Supposing the rest to average £250,000 each, the aggregate will exceed £46,000,000.

The term "tee-totallers," is about to be exploded. *Rechabites* is the new style. Nearly 800 persons bearing this title lately had a festival at Liverpool. The refreshments were bohea and milk.

"*Little Delaware.*"—The Legislature of Delaware have appropriated $3,000 for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. The charters of the Farmer's Bank, the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, and the Bank of Smyrna, were renewed for 21 years. The capital of the first mentioned bank is increased from $500,000 to $1000,000; and of the second, from $120,000 to 200,000.

A man named Davis, keeper of the Ticket office of the Vicksburg Theatre, stabbed a Mr. [illegible], carpenter, of that place, in the abdomen, for peeping into the Theatre through a window. Davis fled.

Wool Growing in Beaver County.—A friend in Little Beaver has, after a careful inquiry, sent us the number of sheep in that township, which is set down at 13,530. The number of inhabitants in the township, 1,759. Taking this for data, the number of sheep in the county will not fall much short of *two hundred and fifty thousand!* Little Beaver is, however, the greatest wool growing section in the county. This shows that this business is of vast importance to Beaver county.—*Western Argus.*

Sandwich Isles.—The newspaper at the Sandwich Islands, in the language of the natives, now circulates upwards of three thousand copies. An edition of the hymn book, of 50,000 copies, is about to be commenced, for the use of the natives. It is only about seventeen years since the written alphabet of this language was first formed.

Pulcherie Cecika, "confessed to be the loveliest woman in Moldavia," committed suicide, lately, by drowning, as we learn by a paragraph quoted from a Turkish paper.

The Alexandria Gazette says—among the recent promotions in the Navy, are Abraham S. Ten Eyck, and Ralph Voorhees, to the Master Commandant. They are both practical printers, having entered the navy at the age of 21, and risen by their merit to their present distinction.

The French Government have decided upon issuing a commission for inquiring into the best mode of extending the terms of copyright.—Count de Segur will be at the head of this commission, aided by Victor Hugo, Viennet, Renouard, Lamartine, Jay, Villemain, Jay, Lamartine, Scribe, Auber, Casimer Delavigne, &c.

Sugar from Chesnuts.—The manufacture of sugar from chesnuts, says the *Bon Sens*, will probably soon become an object of as much importance as that from the beet root. Some processes of extraction have already yielded 14 per cent, which is more than equal to the average produce of the beet-root.

Shop Tax.—We have before us the report of a committee to the state Senate, of which Mr. Tolland is chairman, relative to the "Shop Tax." It was accompanied by a bill repealing the law imposing that unequal taxation.

The Huron (Ohio) Advertiser says that they are very much in want of mechanics. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that with a population of *thirteen hundred souls*, this village is destitute of many of the most useful artisans—such as cabinet and chair makers, tinsmiths, who are strongly invited to give the place a visit.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 7.

Arrival of the Packet Ship Erie.—To-day I have to send you the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of the packet ship Erie. Capt. Funk reached town at eight o'clock this morning, having left his ship outside the bar, in charge of a pilot. It is seventy-three days since he sailed from Havre, forty of which he has been on the coast, and a month since he was within three day's sail of our port. The ship and cargo, it is said, is insured to the amount of over *half a million of dollars!*—and you cannot imagine a more pleasant set of countenances, than were worn this morning, by our Wall-street underwriters.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A new Scheme.—A fellow went to Nashua the other day, says the Telegraph, and exhibited the scheme of a lottery, which he said was to draw in a day or two in Lowell—the prizes consisting of valuable furniture. He succeeded in disposing of a good number of tickets at one dollar apiece, and while the holders were on the look out for prizes, the Lowell papers announced that the same precious villain had played the same game there, and decamped with the proceeds.—*Boston Post.*

The long Snow-storm.—The longest snowstorm that ever was known in England, took place in the year 1614. It is recorded in the register of the parish of Wotton Gilbert, that it began on the 15th of January, and continued to snow every day until the 12th of March.—The loss of human life and cattle was immense.

The Plague.—Letters from Malta affirm that the plague has found its way into the island, having been imported by some of the trading vessels from Constantinople. All communication with the island is strictly forbidden at Naples.

Useful Instrument.—A self-Registering Anemometer has been constructed in England, by means of which a constant registry is kept,—not only of the direction but also of the force and velocity of the wind. A self registering rain guage is also attached to it, which notes the quantity of rain, and the precise time at which it falls.

At Wolverhampton, England, a man was blown through his house by the explosion of a 25 lb. barrel of gunpowder, he fell into an adjoining alley and was picked up but little hurt. The house was destroyed, the neighbouring tenements injured, and several persons badly but not mortally wounded.

A Strange Visitor.—A wild cat was shot on Monday the 27th ult. on the farm of Elijah Carman, about two miles from this village. It had been in the neighborhood sometime, and had latterly enjoyed comfortable winter quarters under Mr. Carman's hay barn. It appeared to be a young one, more than half grown, extremely lean, and was doubtless driven from its native forests by the pinchings of hunger, at the setting in of winter.

A memorial from the Society of Friends was recently presented to the Senate of New York, asking for trial by jury of persons claimed as fugitive slaves. After much discussion, it was resolved, 18 to 7, that it was inexpedient and unnecessary to legislate upon the subject referred to in the memorial, and that therefore the memorialists have leave to withdraw the same.

The Quebec Gazette, of the 27th ult. says "Another north-east snow storm commenced before day light this morning. There is now between five and six feet snow in the woods. The ice bridge before the town is broken up, but the key still holds at Point Levi, and at the Chaudiere. Yesterday morning the thermometer was several degrees below zero.

The *Rev. Walter Colton* has been appointed Chaplain and Historian to the Exploring Expedition.

Florida.—We learn from the Charleston Courier that Charles Downing, Esq. of St. Augusta, has been nominated as a delegate in Congress from Florida, to supply the place of Mr. White, who has declined being again a candidate.

A Providential escape.—Col. Kenderton Smith and lady met with a frightful accident a day or two since, and escaped uninjured in a most providential manner. They were riding down Fourth street in a gig, when the horse became alarmed, and started off at the top of his speed, dashing against every description of vehicle as he passed on. Both the Colonel and his lady were thrown out with great violence, and the gig was broken to fragments, and yet not a limb was fractured. The escape, under the circumstances, was truly surprising.—*Inq.*

Death of a Miser.—The old man who for the last twenty-five years has been known as the sweeper of the crossing in Scotland-yard, expired on Saturday last, at his lodgings in Westminster. After his death his room was searched when documents were discovered showing that he had invested a sum of upwards of £1,600 in the funds! The only name by which the deceased was known, was 'Old Joe.'—*London Paper.*

The National Intelligencer says,—"The Ex-President of the United States, General ANDREW JACKSON, departed from this city, on his way to his residence in Tennessee, where we hope he may pass the remainder of his life in quiet repose."

There is a story in the papers of the discovery of a great cave with several large apartments, ("magnificent," of course,) about five miles from Lafayette, Georgia.

From Halifax.—We are indebted to the Messrs. Topliffs, of the Boston News Room, for Halifax papers, to the 24th ult. A Committee of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia are instructed to define the true meaning of the Treaties now in force, regulating the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, and to inquire into the present state of that branch of industry. From the questions propounded by that committee, it appears that the existing Treaties operate too much in favor of the United States.

From Bermuda.—We have received a Bermuda paper, of Feb. 14th, a week later than our previous dates. It mentions no new wrecks of American vessels. The schooner Glide, from Boston, arrived at St. George's on the 7th.

Fire.—The Baltimore American of Wednesday says—"About eight o'clock yesterday evening, a fire occured in one of a row of six unfinished three story brick houses, intended for dwellings, on Paca street, at the corner of Eutaw street. The operations of the firemen were greatly impeded for want of water, and four of the houses were burnt before the fire was arrested. The block belong to Mr. H. P. Low, and is insured to the amount of $15,000."

Melancholy Accident.—We learn that a fatal accident happened a few days ago in Dublin, Harford county, Md. Mr. Hopkins, travelling from Philadelphia, stopped at the public house of Mr. Wm. Silver in Dublin, where he staid all night. In the morning Mr. S. observed a pistol in the bar, belonging to his guest, of a peculiar construction, and being curious to know its peculiarities asked to be shown them. In the act of compliance with this request, and when the pistol was in the hand of Mr. H. it accidentally went off, and the bullet lodged in the body of Mr. Silver, which terminated his life in a few hours. The occurrence was purely accidental, and is only another item added to the long catalogue of disasters consequent upon the incautious use of fire arms. The deceased has left a wife and ten children.

Melancholy case of Poisoning.—The N. York Sun of the 4th inst. has the following: "The Coroner was yesterday summoned to view the body of a fine and beautiful little girl, two and a quarter years old, who came to an almost instant death in the upper part of the city yesterday morning, by swallowing a large quantity of tincture of morphine, which her mother left, standing on the table, in a phial, whilst she went into an adjoining room, and which the little creature reached and swallowed before she returned. What renders the melancholy dispensation peculiarly afflicting to the almost crazed mother, is that the father of the child is absent from the city, and it is at her request that name and residence are omitted, that she may herself have an opportunity of first communicating the melancholy information to the bereaved father."

Speculation.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of speculation in land, in that city and neighbourhood:

The animation in real estate for a month past has been active, and extensive sales effected at enormous profits. First, the town of Bath was sold for 5 or $600,000, that nine months since cost $35,000. Then came "*Uncle Sam*," 60 miles from New Orleans, which sold for about $500,000. This town is on the New Orleans and Nashville rail-road, and has great advantages of water power. Next came Harlem, 8 miles above New Orleans, on the river, which cost $40,000, and was sold under the hammer at $220,000!!! at five annual payments. The corporation of the *second municipality*, bought a square or two of ground, being well located property, at $375,000. The same was re-sold on the 1st inst. for the enormous sum of $835,000. A company of five gentlemen bought, nine months ago, some property, amounting to 50 or 60 lots, for $165,000. They resold the same on the 25th ult. for $480,000. These facts will give you some idea of the heavy operations carried on in this city in real estate.

Horrible Consequences of Intemperance.—On Sunday evening an Irish laborer and his wife, who reside in 21st street, got themselves so drunk, that while they were sitting at the fire, the woman let her child, about four months old, fall from her lap into the fire, and neither she nor her husband was able to extricate it until it was too late. The agonizing screams of the little unfortunate caused a lodger in the house to run into the room, who beheld the beastly father of the poor child endeavoring to raise it from the flames, but so completely prostrate was he with liquor, that the child was literally roasted alive before he succeeded in taking it from the fire.—*Jour. of Com.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Our news collector reached town this morning, from the Liverpool packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, which has brought us London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th January.

We have but a moment to state the principal items of news they contain.

The influenza, as it is termed, rages to a frightful extent in England. The King will in consequence not open the approaching session of Parliament in person, but it will be done by commission. This disease has also extended itself into France, where it is known under the name of "La Grippe." Private accounts say that the malady is in reality the typhus fever.

Much sensation has been created in Paris by the acquittal at Strasburg, of the persons implicated in the conspiracy of Louis Bonaparte. The ensemble of the address to the King, in reply to his speech, had been carried, after most acrimonious debate, by a large ministerial majority, still rumors of a dissolution of the present Ministry are very prevalent, and the public mind is evidently ill at ease.

It is said that the Queen's troops in the north of Spain, are preparing for a vigorous attack on all the Carlist positions.

The accounts from Lisbon represent that city as in a most melancholy situation, and another revolution about to be made. The British Admiral had given notice that his squadron would afford shelter, if required, to all British subjects.

A Spirit Lamp.—A gentleman in Baltimore, who indulges in the dangerous practice of reading when he ought to be sleeping, went to bed a few nights since, duly provided, according to custom, with a book and candle, the latter placed on the chair near his pillow. He was deeply engaged upon his book, when a fellow lodger who had been out frolicking, came to his room with what he supposed to be a lamp, but was in fact a decanter of whiskey, which he had taken from the mantel piece in his own room, by mistake,

ENGLAND.

...DON'S SATURDAY ...ENING POST.

...HADELPHIA.

...urday, March 11, 1837.

...e of editorial articles prepared for ...er of the Post, have been crowded out, ...s admit of our usual variety.

...e to the editor, dated Prospect Hill, ...Feb. 16, 1837, says "Peach Trees in fu l ...l and roses and jonquils are putting

...to represent that city ...situation, and another ...the British Isles, ...e extraordinary exhibitions of Ventril...ol Natural Magic. Mr. Harrington is ...closer, in the English acceptation of ...s, and creates much amusement by the ...he has reached in the arts he prac...ther other attractions are to be found ...e same place.

...ence upon our table a large steel plate ...e, purporting to be an exact represen...he THEATRE OF SOLOMON. The ac...ying description, and the highly artis...erfectness the veritableness of the design, ...o understand, is taken from a celebrat...of the building, in the possession ...he petty princes of Germany. The ...f the picture represents the edifice, and ...ures are adorned with numerous vig...aken from numerous passages in Scrip...ure. We recommend the engraving to ...ends in the country, as a beautiful and ...itable parlor ornament. The price—two ...s very moderate in consideration of ...eauty and value of the work.

...e indebted to Mr. Tregu of the House ...sentatives, at Harrisburg, for a copy of ...of the committee appointed to inquire ...ol and mode of teaching the deaf and ...ion to the blind, of this commonwealth- ...a copy of the annual report of John ...ph. Esq. President of the Institution ...ania, for the instruction of the blind. It ...ed the amount expended during the ...ar ending January 1st, 1837, and the ...ber of pupils present on the first of January, 1836, fourteen pu...ave been admitted, and none discharged. ...is number at present is thirty-three, of ...ty-six are from Pennsylvania—a proof ...to the support of the state, three from ...ew and two from New Jersey, and sup...these states; one pupil from Virginia ...rom Maryland.

THE PERI BALL.

...evening of the 7th of March, will un...ly form an era, in the pleasant recoll...s of those of our fair readers, who were ...t the Peri or the Perri Ball. We say ...that our imperfect recollection would al...to attempt a description of the ball, but ...ur memory can only furnish a lively re...of beautiful faces, brilliant lights, varied ...music, smiles, &c. &c. which it would ...to separate and describe in succes...and ensemble as they appeared to us. ...ly we have not the time to investigate the de...to acknowledge the truth, we were too ...ntranced with the gay scene to attempt ...ecise description for the entertainment ...eaders.

...second page, will be found the inau...ress of the eighth President of the ...tates. The style of this document, ...ubject of which must be interesting ...classes of readers, and the opinions ...been given respecting its contents, ...ounced by many to be worthy of the ...ound to the diversity of party feeling; ...ing it to be viewed under different lights, ...find those opposed to the administration, ...are outwardly differed in their opin...the present question. In proof of this ...tance the inquirer, of this city, op...arch observes that the address evinces ...the same tact at non committal which ...developed itself in the political career ...Burr; while the other considers it as ...ercial Advertiser, a journal of the ...ics, eulogises the manly and straight...manner in which the President has ...ons as will place the people of the United States. As it is ...y question, we may be pardoned for ...our conjectures in the opinions of ...ained periodical, and our belief that ...ject, be determined, and perhaps ...keep his opinion to himself with a so...ession, or talk it over with a friend ...ver the entire scope and tenor of the ...however, we may conjecture, that ...of the paragraph in contradiction, will ...ered during the present one.

...respect to the opinion regarding the ...of Slavery in the District of Columbia ...peace we are inclined to be as an excep...no committal principle of the re...of the address—we may reasonably in...the interests and feelings of the south...of the Southern States will be gratified, ...r can be done, without materially ...ing his popularity at the north. ...statesman with southern politics, is an ...o legislation, which Martin Van Bu...destined to achieve.

SHELL ADDRESS OF ANDREW JACKSON.

...regret that our limits will not allow us to ...to our readers, the Farewell address of ...President, which, although possessing ...interest, and less to instruct those to ...is addressed, is yet curious from the ...bluff of its language, and the old fa...ated doctrines it contains, will be laid ...people of the United States. The ...ans little more than an exposition of his ...views respecting the currency, to...with a recommendation to the legisla...the several states to abolish the paper ...The exploded fallacy of paper money ...aristic value, is again repeated in the ...which in style and manner, is imi...of the messages that have emanated ...ame source.

Monumental—Edited by *Theodore Hook*—of *Every-day Life*, by "*Boz*."—The ...ad of these works, is published by ...Hart, and that last, by Carey, Lea & ...ard. In both instances, the publishers ...ented largely for the merth-loving peo...their endeavours, and we have no ...the patronage they will receive, well ...corresponding degree of exhilaration ...own account. In the Humourist, the ...ull find the merry and laughable writ...writers, in that peculiar line, of Eng...the "Sketches" are composed of the ...ous characters of London life, and ...some dreadful scenes of wretchedness in...the metropolis, both on the streets and ...from utter want of fuel and starvation. In Cape Town, we had at least as many on the island, so that they depend entirely on the charities of others sending them coals, which is a very uncertain thing. We suffered the current of a great number already proceeding from nothing but cold and damp; the people call it a freezing in it gets; certain death is the consequence. There have been sometimes 20 in the island, been drawing lots on their houses, and the house on which the lot fails is devoted to destruction. The rafters of the house are used as fuel, and the wretched inmates crowded into another cabin. As that can only last for a short time, the process is continually going on, and if no help arrive, the unfortunate islanders will almost be left without a cabin. A great extent of the main land is in the same condition. The extreme dampness of the season having almost ruin ired the logs useless, the most painful circumstance of all is that—though without fuel they have no means of dressing their food, so that they are suffering from the aggravated wretchedness of cold and famine.

instances however we lose sight of this error, rade the following description of Morning.

"See the glad morn prim'd in dewy flame,
The orient hills flashed forth their beams,
And the blue-eyed morn, all laughing came,
And the swallow dipped in the silver streams,
His forked wing."

The reader will readily perceive the beauty of this description.

The last number of Harper's Classical Library, contains the works of Horace, translated by Alexander Brady. To the time of this translation of the lliad and Odyssey, it is that we must look back for the perfection of a school of poetry; that has since arisen only to make innovations of what may be called modern refinement. The higher actions, and passions of mankind, only were then deemed worthy to be celebrated in "immortal rhyme," and, it was left for the versifiers of the present age to found their style, upon the finer intellectual sensations, and to examine and trace out the most minute and exact precision, every morbid or eccentric feeling, with which they may fancy themselves to be possessed. Such a style must be the result of a combination of felicitous expressions. Sense was required in the place of sound.

But we are wandering from our version of Horace which we and to dwell upon in terms of this translation, for that would be superfluous—but only to eulogise the judgment of the Messrs Harper in publishing it in a manner so creditable in which they have republished the work.

Minor Morals—By John Bowring.—Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, have sent us a little volume, bearing the above title, the contents of which have afforded us much pleasure. The pieces are short attempts which, if continued, are rendered agreeable to the youthful mind, by being inclosed in the guise of entertaining fictions, and conveyed in such a manner as to contain, are enforcement will render them still more acceptable. We recommend this work, to parents in particular, as both amusement and information for their offspring, may be derived from its pages.

Dr. Bird's New Work.—An extract from the new novel "Nick of the Woods," by Dr. Bird, of this city, which will shortly be published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard, will be found upon another page. Our limits preclude all criticism upon it at present, further than to remark that the writer, like every other, who has attempted to furnish a work upon the early manners, customs, and language of the Society of Friends, has failed most egregiously. This error is so glaring in its publication, (although we doubt not the genius of the accomplished author, will invest the incidents of the book with sufficient attraction to counterbalance this defect.

Gleanings in Europe, France—By the author of "The Spy."—The descriptions of a traveller, when prepared with a regard to truth, should present a living picture of the manners, customs, and state of society of the lands through which he passed. The contents of such a work must be tried by another standard, than that which we apply to novels, for the sole end and amusement of their readers, or to excite a temporary interest to the public mind towards themselves.

That we may without injustice attribute the latter of these motives to Mr. Cooper, the reader may ascertain for himself, by perusing the present volume, which we intend to do, as soon as we can safely recommend his "Gleanings" as an amusing melange of unconnected incidents, and thoughts destitute of connexion. Observations we have mentioned, has sufficient interest to repay an attentive perusal. We do not however, with this work in regard to its usefulness, for it would be almost impossible for a writer holding so high a reputation, to avoid giving much additional and curious information on the subjects of which he treats. We only regret that his aim, should not have been of a higher order. With the advantages he possessed, the public would have received from his pen, a work which would not have needed the name of the author to render it acceptable to all.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard are the publishers.

THEATRICALS.

Chestnut Street Theater.—The drama of O'Flanigan and the Fairies, has been performed throughout the week, to crowded houses. The manner in which this piece is put upon the production is rife, will ensure it a lasting reputation in the annals of dramatic literature;—and such stage effect is equivalent to a fortune with that of the admirable actor, to whom it owes its chief attraction. The principal fault that we have noticed in its construction, is that the principal character disappears from the scene, and the audience altogether—the remaining parts being entirely subsidiary. This is no trifling defect, for it takes away from the interest in a measure, as the hands of an excellent stock-company.

Mrs. Broad took a benefit on Thursday evening, on which occasion Mr. Power performed the part of Paddy Miles' Boy, in the comedy of "Born to Good Luck." We were pleased to notice a large audience in attendance, as the labors of the performers merit support. As a designed, is a very meritorious actress, in the particular and somewhat difficult line of characters she represents.

Mr. Power's benefit will take place this evening.

Walnut Street.—We witnessed the representation of Knowles's drama—the Wrecker's Daughter—on the last night of its performance at this theatre. Notwithstanding the able manner in which the principal characters are supported, we are compelled to differ with the generality of recent reports, in favor of its adaptation to the stage. The piece contains little else than an exhibition of the worst and lowest passions of human nature, and the fearful depicted, it is true, but still existing a revolting sensation in the mind of every intelligent spectator. The scene at sea is well managed on the part of the stage manager, as many others, the play differs from those pieces which have already established the reputation of the author.

The popularity that Mr. Nichols still continues to run with undiminished popularity. We perceive nothing to offer in comment upon the merits of these works, is published by Hart, and that last, by Carey, Lea & Blanchard. In both instances, the publishers seemed largely for the merth-loving people of their endeavours, and we have no doubt the patronage they will receive, will bear a corresponding degree of exhilaration to their own account. In the Humourist, the public will find the merry and laughable writings of writers, in that peculiar line, of English humour, and the "Sketches" are composed of the most ludicrous scenes of London life, and some dreadful scenes of wretchedness in the metropolis, both on the streets and inundated from utter want of fuel and starvation. In Cape Town, we had at least as many on the island, so that they depend entirely on the charities of others sending them coals, which is a very uncertain thing. We suffered the current of a great number already proceeding from nothing but cold and damp; the people call it a freezing in it gets; certain death is the consequence. There have been sometimes 20 in the island, been drawing lots on their houses, and the house on which the lot fails is devoted to destruction. The rafters of the house are used as fuel, and the wretched inmates crowded into another cabin. As that can only last for a short time, the process is continually going on, and if no help arrive, the unfortunate islanders will almost be left without a cabin. A great extent of the main land is in the same condition. The extreme dampness of the season having almost ruin ired the logs useless, the most painful circumstance of all is that—though without fuel they have no means of dressing their food, so that they are suffering from the aggravated wretchedness of cold and famine.

SYNOPSIS OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE, Feb. 28.

The President *pro tem* presented a letter from the President elect of the United States, informing the Senate that he would be ready to take the usual oath of office, on Saturday, March 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, at such place, and in such manner, as the Senate might designate.

The Distribution Question.—The Senate, at one o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the fortification bill; and the question being on the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance, viz. to *strike out* the second section of the bill, which contains the provision for the distribution among the States of the surplus revenue that may remain in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1838, it was finally stricken out.

March 1.—The resolution to purchase nineteen copies of the American State Papers, published by Messrs. Gales and Seaton, was read a third time, and passed.

The bill making appropriations for fortification for 1837, and for other purposes.

March. 2.—Mr. Walker's original resolution for the immediate recognition of the independence of Texas, was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 22 to 19.

A resolution appropriating $100,000 to the relief of the late Pennsylvania, was passed.

March 3.—The Senate proceeded to the election of Public Printer. On the first ballot, 50 votes were given, 26 necessary to a choice. On the second ballot, 49 were given, 26 for Gales and Seaton 19; T. Allen 2; and 1 blank. So Blair & Rives are elected.

March 4.—Congress adjourned about noon o'clock on Saturday morning.

The Land Bill is lost.

The Bill for the Reduction of the Revenue is lost.

The Fortification Bill, including Mr. Bell's amendment for the Distribution of the Surplus Revenue in the Treasury on the first January, 1838, is also lost.

The Currency Bill passed by both houses, and by large majorities, is also lost.

The Navy Appropriation Bill, which contains the grant of $100,000, for the ship of the Line Pennsylvania, received the signature of the Executive, and is therefore a law.

The General Appropriation Bill, is also a law. This contains an item of $30,000, to purchase the papers of the late Mr. Madison.

The Bill for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in New York, in December, 1835, did not pass.

A resolution was adopted giving $225 to John Jamieson, a messenger, who broke his leg on his way from the Senate to the President's House.

At one o'clock the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 28.—The House took up for consideration the Harbor Bill and the amendments thereto, reported from the Committee of the Whole, which were concurred in.

Some motions made in the committee were reconsidered and rejected.

The question on the question was ordered and the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed—109 to 41.

The Bill was passed to provide for the outfit and salary of a Minister to be sent to the Republic of Texas, by the President, whenever he shall receive satisfactory evidence that Texas is an independent power. And the bill was then open a diplomatic intercourse with her, and to open a negociation with Austria and Prussia, in relation to the claims on the balance of the U. S. imported into those countries.

March 1st.—Mr. Garland from the select committee appointed to investigate the conduct of R. M. Whitney, reported that the duty had made a report on the part of a majority of that committee, on the subject, which was laid on the table, and to be printed.

The report concludes with resolutions declaring that no agent for the transaction of business between the Treasury Department and the debtors to the public, should be employed or paid, either by the banks or the Department: and R. M. Whitney was employed by some banks to reside at Washington City, for the purpose of collecting information to them from the Treasury Department and other services.

Mr. Peyton made a counter report from the minority of the committee.

The House proceeded to consider the Senate Bill, designating and limiting the different kinds of funds to be receivable in payment for Government Dues.

The Bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas 134, nays 69.

The bill was then read a third time and *passed*.

March 2.—*Naval Service*.—The Committee then, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, took up the consideration of the bill, to fix the number of midshipmen for the naval service for the year 1837.

All the amendments of the Senate, with one exception, were concurred in.

The amendment appropriating the sum of $100,000 for launching the ship of the line Pennsylvania, was disagreed to.

March 4.—*Fortification and Distribution*.—The House proceeded to consider the message from the Senate, disagreeing the House bill, insisted upon their amendment striking out the 3d section of the Fortification Bill, providing for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue remaining in the Deposite Banks on 1st January next among the States.

Mr. Bell moved that the House insist upon their amendment, and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. Huntsman moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. McKim called for the yeas and nays on the question, which were ordered, and were yeas 104, nays 88.

So the House has insisted upon their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, and by such a majority as shows their determination to "adhere" to their disagreement.

March 4.—At 2 o'clock, Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House, reported that the President had no further communication to make to either House, except to express at the close of his official connexion with the members of this Congress, his sincerest aspirations for their prosperity in this life, and for their eternal happiness in the life which was to come.

Mr. Patton, of Virginia, moved that this House do now adjourn.

The House then adjourned.

Upon which the Speaker rose and delivered his valedictory, and on the termination of which he was greeted with vehement and loud demonstrations of applause.

The House then, at half past 2 o'clock, finally adjourned.

Interesting from Washington.—We learn from the Washington papers of Wednesday last, that Col. R. Stockton, and Senator Linn, on that day had, nominated by President Van Buren, Governor of Iowa. The confirmation of this appointment was made, it is supposed that the President will leave the old Executive mansion in office. The new Cabinet will stand thus:

John Forsyth, Secretary of State.
Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury.
J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War.
Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy.
H. F. Butler, Attorney General.

The appointment of Mr. Dallas as Minister to England, is confirmed by the Senate, and we are therefore, that Pennsylvania will not be honoured with a representative out of Colonel.

Dr. Sutherland and the Bi-shakaters.—The National Intelligencer makes the following correction:—"It having been incidentally stated in the House, in the course of debate on the steamPennsylvania, that the Delaware Breakwater had the effect of diminishing the depth of the channel of the Delaware, it was by mistake attributed by our reporter to Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland only spoke of a *separate* mode in the neighbourhood of the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, by the erection of wharves, &c.; but never stated, nor intended ever to state, that the breakwater had injured the navigation of the river Delaware. On the contrary, that work has been of immense advantage to Philadelphia; and, far from the navigation of the river being deteriorated by it, the engineer has the satisfaction of knowing that he has given a fine ocean depth than the pilots ever before knew it.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1837.

March 1.—The committee to investigate the charges against the U. S. Bank, had its last session to-day. Wilson Robinson, jr. Esq. of Pittsburg, was examined. His testimony was a corroboration of that given by Mr. Stevens, in many important particulars, and is considered by him as completely vindicating the Senators, and the agents of the bank from all the wicked imputations which have been cast upon them. The committee intended to be satisfied in hearing him, and immediately adjourned to meet any time when they can find something more favorable to their partizan views. The investigation is undoubtedly closed—and the lovers of virtue and honesty may congratulate themselves with the result. Not a particle has been developed, reflecting in the slightest on the characters of any individuals.

During the whole of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, the Senate was occupied in considering the bill granting to future slaves, the right to trial, instead of the summary process of taking them for examination before a single judge, as established by act of Congress. The debate on the question was able and interesting—the most eloquent debate had in the Legislature for several sessions. The passage of the bill was advocated by Messrs. Penrose, James, Dickey, Hastings, Brown, Darlington and Strader; and opposed by Messrs. Burden, Leet, Sheaffer, Tolland, Kelly and Butler. It was lost in committee of the whole, and the Senate sustained the report to that effect by the following vote

Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Burden, Carpenter, Caldwell, Darlington, Ervin, Farley, Fullerton, Irvin, Kelly, Leet, Miller of the city, Miller of Sterling, Myers, Penrose, Pusey, Page, Sample, Stanton, Stenker, Toland, Cunningham Speaker—21.

Nays—Messrs. Darrah, Dickey, Harper, James, McConkey, Middlecoff, Paul, Penrose, Purviance, Strader—11.

This vexed question is now at rest in the Legislature, to the satisfaction of the friends of peace, and the quiet of the people. On Saturday there was a large meeting in this town, of the supporters of abolition, and friends of the "integrity of the Union," to appoint delegates to the convention to meet in Pittsburg, on the 20th, by attended, and several interesting speeches made. A large number of delegates to the convention were appointed.

In the House of Representatives, my notes disclose nothing worth noticing of what occurred. On Monday, the appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and disposed of in one or two amendments, increasing appropriations, and nothing more occurred. Tuesday it will did not come on at the time, but have left it to a second reading, when the yeas and nays will be taken. I am quite confident of reducing the amount appropriated, in several important particulars. The appropriations for lunatics, are the loans, and stocks in private companies, and the bill will be passed by the 15th inst. There will be no attempt to obstruct appropriations to the main lines of the North Branch, and from Pittsburg to Erie. The bill for the issuance of turnpike and ridge companies, and other local objects, has passed the committee.

There was a great stree between the members, on crowding claims for the main lines of the state, and the good-natured chairman accommodated them all, by giving them seats. The omnibus bill is now in committee of the whole, and will be through.

In the Senate, Mr. Middlecoff, from the committee on education, reported a bill to appropriate one mill of the state tax to common school purposes. Bill to increase the salaries of the Common Pleas Judges, to two thousand dollars a year, was passed in committee of the whole, and the bill from the House, to repeal the "poll tax," passed a second reading 23 to 9. A bill to repeal the tax on writs and proceedings in suits before justices of the peace, has passed through.

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In the Senate the refused to discharge the committee on banks from the further consideration of the bill, "to prevent the issuing and circulation of bank notes under ten dollars, 16 to 15. So the committee will have to bring in a bill.

THE GREAT WEST.

We love the west, to an extensive extent—its vast mean and sapparing and enrich ing the great multitudes who are constantly flocking to increase its free and sturdy yeomanry, at the rate of 100 years ever-affords a magnificent spectacle, such as the world never before saw.

We therefore take every opportunity of making known to our readers, such information as we can procure, respecting its different sections—many of them no doubt, possessing strong attraction to the emigrant, by their extreme beauty of location, as well as excellence of soil, and salubrity of climate.

The following is an extract of a letter to the publisher, dated Dartmoor, Jefferson County, Wisconsin Territory, January 25, 1837.

"Although much has been written concerning the west, landing certain locations for towns, &c. yet I will be bold to say, that there is not any something of the vicinity of the mouth of Rock River. Rock River is about 300 miles, 18 miles below here, to the head of the "Upper Rapids" of the Mississippi. It is here that this place, the country along the western shore of the Mississippi, is handsomer than any you ever saw. The country is rolling, and you can scarcely you but a meagre idea—you must see it, in order to appreciate it as it deserves.

As there is some misapprehension at the Eastern States, regard to the position of the town here, I will go a little into detail. Opposite the mouth of Rock River lays Rockingham, a flourishing town, 3 years old, with a store. Nine miles above Rockingham is Davenport; exactly opposite the mouth of Rock River, and on Rock Island County, Illinois. About half a mile above these two towns is the island of the celebrated Rock Island. This Island is 3 miles long —the upper end laying in the line of the Upper Rapids. The lower point is a bluff rock, surmounted by the white "Battlements of Fort Armstrong," and the lower end by the commercial city of Davenport. The land on the island, and on that side of the river, opposite the Fort and Island, has been a Government reserve, a section of land given him by the United States, for his services as Indian Interpreter. On Rock River, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, a town is laid out, appellated Rock Island City, and there the name. Every thing is in preparations, however, are making for building a large number of houses, &c. Steamboats daily arrives, 20 or 30 buildings will be erected. It is well situated for a manufacturing town, as the Rapids of Rock River, which are there, will furnish any required amount of water power.

Davenport, on the Iowa side, is 2 miles from its elevation, dryness and security from inundation—from its position, fronting the west with the Mississippi, three-fourths of a mile wide, rolling its majestic current before it—from the picturesque bold bluffs affording charming sites for dwellings—from its enchanting scenery, having in front Rock Island, and the Fort, Rock River strong on Rock Island, of several islands below, the Upper Rapids, and the location of Rock Island City—from all these considerations and many others, it is among the handsomest and healthiest locations on the Upper Mississippi. It is supposed the national road from Maumee to Burlington, Iowa, will pass here. The road will cross the Mississippi at this point or very near it, the distance between this and Galena, 120 miles, in a direct northern route, through a surpassingly beautiful prairie, gently undulating, and well watered by large and small streams of the purest water, is only 60 miles, whereas, by the river it is and less than 100. A mail route line has just been established, to run from St. Louis to Prairie du Chien, through this town.

There is not, I think, in North America, a better farming country than Rock River valley. I have been in traveling through 14 states. I have seen nothing to compare with it. It comprises a tract of country lying down Rock River from the south, and Prairie du Lierre on the north, and between the Mississippi on the east, and a line on the west, at an average distance of 40 miles from the river. The "Rock River Country" and Black Hawk Purchase" have been termed the "cream of the west."

This "Purchase" has been divided into two counties, Jefferson and Dubuque, which are attached to Wisconsin Proper, on the east side of the river, as a geographical name—but it will soon be organized into a Territory by itself, under the name of "Iowa." In such a case we can reasonably expect the location of the seat of government in this vicinity.

I will not trespass upon your time and patience, than to recommend to you and to those of your friends, who may be in search of, to take a trip next summer to "Rock Island," by way of Pittsburg, Cincinnati and the Ohio, Louisville and Portland canal, and thence up the river. You will furnish the largest and most delicious kind to you, in any country."

Among the different modes adopted by emigrants, of attaining agreeable locations and associations, we think the plan of forming societies by Descriptive of organizing themselves into companies, and sending a trust-worthy committee to select a sufficient quantity of land, adapted to the purposes of the company, to be a good one. By purchasing an extensive tract from government or large landholders, they can probably obtain better terms, and lands at less prices than individuals could meet with.

For the benefit of those disposed to embark in such operations, we append a copy of a Constitution of a Society, which with such modifications, as might prove agreeable to the parties, might be adopted for their government. It is a form which has been maturely drawn up and adopted by several associations of the kind. '

Articles of Agreement, made and executed this ... day of ... in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty —, between the subscribers under the title of the —— land Association,—it is said ——

We have, by several proposed to emigrate to the State of ——, and with the view of mutual aid and support, and of promoting the pecuniary and social interests of the company, have collectively, do, by these presents, agree to associate ourselves together, to purchase lands, and make connected and contiguous settlement or settlements and said site—believing that by these means such lands can be more advantageously purchased, and be concerted action, important benefits may be accomplished, which individual enterprise could not attain. Now therefore, for the purpose of carrying vigorously and successfully, the foregoing objects into effect, we hereby covenant and agree with each other, and bind ourselves individually and collectively, to hold, keep and perform all the following items of agreement, to wit:

1st. Each of the covenanters shall subscribe his name to these articles, and shall affix opposite his name, the sum of nine hundred, or four hundred and fifty, or two hundred and twenty five dollars, and shall pay to the Executive Committee, the amount so subscribed, on or before the 1st day of March, 1838, which said Treasurer shall cause to be deposited, as soon as practicable, and remain when received by him, into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C. or in some bank of the United States, were agreed upon by the Executive Committee, shall be the Standing Committee, shall have power to fill the vacancy occasioned, at discretion.

3d. The said Executive Committee, shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to the State of —— and in behalf of covenanters, and by the authority of said Committee's appointment, by such agents as may be considered necessary, select different parts thereof, to their satisfaction, adapted to agricultural purposes, with the view of making the most possible location and purchase of a compact and contiguous body of land, for, and in behalf of covenanters; and the committee shall according to the best of their judgment, make purchase of a connected and contiguous tract of land, in said State, containing the same amount of acres, altogether with the whole number of shares subscribed and paid in and for the virtue thereof would pay for,—not exceeding the rate of two hundred dollars the quarter section, containing one hundred and sixty acres. But said committee shall find it difficult to locate said lands contiguously, and to procure said lands at the rate above mentioned, then said Executive Committee shall have power to locate separately, or in separate parcels, and give such price per acre, as to their judgment shall appear right and the better plan. The Committee shall have special regard to the salubrity of the location, the fertility of the soil and the sufficiency of wood and water, as well as the facility of communication with the parts thereof, and between said purchase or purchases, and the domestic and foreign markets, and the surrounding country.—The Committee shall apply so much of the subscribers money, as may be requisite to pay for the land which shall be purchased, and to secure the title, deed or deeds thereto, and to complete a survey of said lands, of making maps, plans thereof, purchasing out, and removing the settlers therefrom, when it is considered by the Executive Committee, most expedient and compatible with the interest of the company. Said committee shall have full power to extend their examinations, locations and purchases to the territory of ——— but no other country shall be allowed.

4th. On securing the proper and legal title to said purchase or purchases, and on procuring as much as practicable, the surveys, maps and plans, the Executive Committee shall notify a meeting to be holden by the s association at the dwelling house of ——— in the county of ——— at the time hereinafter to be named by the Executive Committee. Notice of such meeting shall be given in such manner as prevails in the holding of it. At said meeting, all the lands so purchased shall be disposed of in the following manner, to wit: Each of the subscribers and paid the sum of nine hundred dollars, shall be entitled to one section thereof, and each of the parties who shall have subscribed and paid the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, shall be entitled to one half a section thereof, containing three hundred and twenty acres, and each of the parties who shall have subscribed as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, shall be entitled to one quarter section thereof, containing one hundred and sixty acres. But if said land should not be purchased at the rate of two hundred dollars the quarter section, that each one should receive upon the same amount per acre as was paid at the original purchase, by the Executive Committee, unless *previously* deducted to the receive and a half per cent from the original subscription of the covenanters, which in all cases shall be made for incidental expenses. The lands which shall be thus allotted, and the same settled respectively, shall be determined as follows At said meeting to be holden as aforesaid, the Executive Committee shall put up at auction, among *the parties*, the said lands, by their respective sections, or in such apportionments as to the smallest subscriber shall be entitled to, to a deed or deeds of the same, and in case two subscribers exclusively, or same person or persons duly authorised by them, shall be allowed to bid. After the purchase money for said land or lands, the bidder shall receive at a proper time, a conveyance of said lands so struck to him, and in this way shall all the parties be entitled to receive their respective lots, and the whole body of said lands shall remain unappropriated and held in trust by said Executive Committee, or for want of preference, it shall be determined by lot, according to their respective subscriptions, as above named, and the same shall be entitled to a conveyance of said lands so designated, as Rock River—which are therefore in preference at said sales, shall be paid into the funds of the said association, and shall be applied to the erection of mills, or buildings for educational purposes, and the areals thereof shall be held annually, according to the original subscription of the covenanters, during the continuance of the association.

5th. Said Committee shall have power, previous to the general distribution as above, to locate, set apart, and cause to be surveyed and laid out in town or village lots, not over one quarter section of land, laying as near in the centre, or as some suitable part, a block of ground at least two hundred feet square, to be reserved and enjoyed as property for public purposes, including a town or village, or town lots shall be divided among the covenanters according to the number of their original subscriptions in the same way prescribed for the distribution of the main purchase; and shall be entitled to receive a deed or deeds of the same as above.

6th. It shall be required, on signing these articles, that each each subscriber shall pay, advance, the sum of *ten dollars*, on each share in the Association, which shall be considered as part of his share or shares, except in case of failure, the residue, as herein provided for and agreed, in which case of failure, the said ten dollars paid in advance, shall be forfeited to the remaining covenanters, and shall be by them applied to contingent expenses.

7th. As soon as the covenantees shall have received title deeds in fee simple for their respective apportionment of land, as aforesaid, and when all the agreements and promises herein specified and acknowledged shall have been faithfully, then the public buildings, mills, and all contingencies provided for, shall have been attended to, and the avails distributed agreeable to the original subscription of the parties; and this association to be dissolved, and all further agreement rendered null and void, in covenant and in law.

In witness of the foregoing, the said parties to these articles have hereunto set their hands, this day and year first above mentioned.

The President's Levee.—The twenty-second of February was the day selected by our late Chief Magistrate for his last levee. The Merchant chosen was cut up on the occasion, and the pleasantness attending the festivities are thus described by the New York Sun:

"The Court, the Fashion, the Beauty of Washington were all out yesterday. Citizens in Washington, Foreign Ministers, strangers in search and parties, gay, joyous, dashing and gorgeous women, in all the pride and panoply, and pomp of wealth, were there in raising finery. Cheese, cheese, cheese, was on every body's lip, and in every body's mouth. All you heard was cheese. All you saw was cheese. All you smelt was cheese. It was cheese, cheese, cheese. Streams of cheese were going up at the Avenue in every body's feet. Balls of cheese were in a hundred parlors. Cheese was in every body's hair. Cheese was in every body's pocket. The whole atmosphere for half a mile round was infected with cheese.

There was a late duel at Grand Gulf. The parties fired two shots apiece without effect, when one of them, tired of such an inefficient weapon as the pistol, caught up a spade and knocked his antagonist down with it, cutting his face most frightfully. After some minutes the man with the mangled face partially recovered and took a crack at his enemy with a rifle, but the shot went merely through the clothes of the man with the spade, making work for the tailor but none for the surgeon. The terrible combat was now brandished again in the air, whereupon the fellow with the crushed physiognomy ran for life. It was an 'affair of honor.'

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Robert Turley, rem'd $3 50 | J. Dorsheid, Esq. $2 50
Wm. Hall, " 1 50 | Wm. Lewis, " 1 50
D. W. Beckly, " 1 50 | Hadley P. Phelps, Esq. 1 00
J. C. Dunning, " 1 50 | Noah Leeds, Esq. " 1 50
S. C. Baker, " 1 00 | Marsh " 1 50
Wm. Hall, " 1 50 | Wm. A. Porter, " 2 00
M. K. Ritner, Esq. " 2 00 | Jos. Merrick, " 10 00
David M. Dunlap, " 2 00 | Jr. Brown, " 1 00
Marsh " 1 50 | Marsh " 1 50
D. B. Smith, note of 2 00 | A. J. Comstock, Esq. 1 00
Lawrence Frescoln, " 2 00 | Marsh " 1 50
Lawrence Frescoln, " 2 00 | Marsh " 1 50
D. H. Harrington, " 5 00 | E. Rackman, " 3 00
D. H. Harrington, " 5 00 | Allen W. Wooten, " 4 00
Charles Whitehead, " 5 00 | Allen W. Wooten, " 4 00
Charles Whitehead, " 5 00 | Allen W. Wooten, " 4 00
Jas. Lesley, " 5 00 | Marsh " 1 50
M. M. Goodwin, " 2 00 | Lacey E. Mitchell, " 2 00
Joseph Lewis, Esq. " 10 00 | Thos. Hall, " 1 50
Joseph Lewis, Esq. " 10 00 | Marsh " 1 50
J. L. Snowden, Esq. " 2 00 | Sarah Knight, " 7 25
Jas. A. Duncan, " 1 00 | Jas. B. Magnuson, " 2 50
Wm. Noble, Esq. " 2 00 | Jas. B. Magnuson, " 2 50
Marsh " 1 50 | Marsh " 1 50
Peter G. Emerson, " 15 00 | J. E. Weldin, " 20 00
Peter G. Emerson, " 15 00 | Robert R. Carr, Esq. 2 00
John Pitcher, Esq. " 1 00 | Robert R. Carr, Esq. 2 00
James Lesley, Esq. " 2 00 | Thos. H. Wyndham, " 2 00
Jas. Lesley, Esq. " 2 00 | J. L. Snowden, Esq. " 2 00
J. L. Snowden, Esq. " 2 00 | John Robson, Esq. " 5 00
A. Duncan, Esq. " 1 00 | Oliver Green, Esq. " 2 00

Theatre, Chestnut Street.

BENEFIT OF MR. TYRONE POWER.

This present SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, 1837,
Will be presented with front the successful Drama of
O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES,
Or, Midnight Revels! Noon Revels!

FIELIM O'FLANNIGAN, ... Mr. POWER
CORNELIUS O'TRIGGER, ... HARRY FINN,
JAMES, the LINET, ... Mr. WALTON
MARY, ... Mrs. WILLIS
MARY KEEFMAN, ... Mrs. WILLIAMSON
MARGARET, ... Miss MARGARET

To conclude with the popular Farce Comedy of
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
LARRY HOLAGHAN, ... MR. POWER

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock, and performance to commence at half past 7.

American Walnut St. Theatre.

Saturday Evening, March 11,
Last Night of the new drama of
THE SPIRIT OF THE RHINE.

This evening, the popular drama of
THALABA, OR THE BRIDE OF SWORD.

THALABA, ... Mr. CONNER.
HAMAL, ... Mr. PROCTOR.
MOATH, ... Mr. TOWLER.
OKBA, ... Mr. CHAPMAN.
MAIMUNA, ... Miss WILLIS
KAWLA, ... Miss FAYE.
... Mrs. GREEN

To conclude with the laughable farce of
THE BLACK DOMINO.

Valuable Real Estate In Beaver County, for Sale.

THE following valuable Real Estate is offered for private sale, and persons wishing to effect purchases, are referred to Capitalists, to count in a rapidly improving country, where the value of property is increasing rapidly in a short time. Consisting of

10 BUILDING LOTS AND WATER LOTS IN BEAVER CITY—Consisting of nine eligible and well situated Building Lots, and one Water Lot on the river Ohio, in the centre of the town, and opposite the Island, and the Steamboat Landing. Also, a Frame Dwelling House, with Kitchen attached, and a Stable, all of which must be evident even to the most superficial observer, to be a desirable property for a residence, or for business purposes, as it is situated on the main street of the town, and is now occupied as a Store and Dwelling House. Also, a Frame Dwelling House, with Kitchen attached, and a Stable, all of which must be evident even to the most superficial observer, to be a desirable property for a residence, or for business purposes, as it is situated on the main street of the town, and is now occupied as a Store and Dwelling House. Also, a Frame Dwelling House, with Kitchen attached, and a Stable, all of which must be evident even to the most superficial observer, to be a desirable property for a residence, or for business purposes, as it is situated on the main street of the town, and is now occupied as a Store and Dwelling House.

Also, a Fr

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A WISH.

Scarcely an relic the placid ocean
Amid the sandless gay,
When lighted by the moon's pale beam,
It rushes on the way—is
Mar life's smooth tide roll on with thee,
Home to a blest eternity.

A MONKEY SHAVE.

Said a fop to a boy at a barber's one day,
To make a display of his wit,
My lad did you e'er shave a monkey I pray,
For you seem for naught else to be fit;
I never did yet, said the boy I confess,
Shave a Monkey indeed! no not I,
It is one of my line, for sir, sometimes,
If you please to sit down I will try.

I REMEMBER.

'I remember, I remember
The pine trees, dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky!
It was a childish ignorance—
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm further off from Heaven
Then when I was a boy!'

ON A KISS.

Balmy seal of soft affection,
Tenderest pledge of truest bliss—
Dearest tie of young connexion—
Love's first snow drop virgin kiss
Speaking silence, sheath unsheathed,
Passion's birth and infant play—
Dove-like fondness; chaste concession,
Glowing dawn of brighter day—
Sorrowing joy, adieu's last cause,
When lingering lips no more must join,
What words can express pain affected,
So thrilling and sincere as thine.

WOMAN.

A SONG—BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Be gentle with woman, our heart of hearts,
Who kneels and weeps for us all day long;
Oh, call her not feeble, nor false, nor vain!
Oh, touch not so tender a heart with pain!

What, women, the treasure, the gem, the flower!
The star that a bright in the wildest hour!
The bird that comes singing to warm the bosom?
Ah! should we not touch it to love its tone!
Come on! let us vow that, (by all we love)
Let's shout of their virtues to earth and air!
Let's soothe them, and guard them, and so repay
The love that their fond and darker day!

Oh, raise their gifts beyond gifts of gold,
All you of the serener and coarser mould;
And learn that their fond and gentle mind and strife,
Is the spirit that entwich and crowneth life!

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SINGULAR AND PECULIAR.—When William, Prince of Orange, landed in England, he said to the people, 'I am the first met.' 'I am come for your good; for all your goods.'

An Irishman, speaking of an oppressive landlord, wished that the man might live to see his own children fatherless.

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.—As the ostrich uses both legs and wings when it runs, so does the beetle bounds in her rear—as the winged lightning leap from the heavens when the Eternal has unbound their bolts—so does a little negro run like the devil when a big dog is after him.—*Eglestone.*

Cuff, you see dem two ladies o'color cross de street dare? Yes, I see de dear angels, Pomper. Well, can't dey look mighty like my grandee? Dat a fact, Pompey. I give you credit for your nice pennustration, dey do moanigly ressible one another, pecially de one do side.

An Irishman, recommending an excellent milch cow, said that she would give milk year after year, without having to keep both hands to run in the breed, as she came from a cow that never had a calf!

He who knows the world will not be too bashful. He who knows himself will not be impudent.

CHEATING UNCLE SAM.—A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to the Baltimore Post Office, and money to pay the postage. When he returned he said, 'I guess I did the thing slick: I and I had good many folks puttin' letters into the office through a hole, so I watched my chance, and and got some in for nothing.

ANATOMICAL KNOWLEDGE.—A friend one day said to the celebrated physician and anatomist, Petit—'With your anatomical knowledge, you ought to cure all complaints.'—'That is true,' answered the doctor; 'but unfortunately, we are like the porters, well acquainted with the streets, but totally ignorant of what passes within the houses.'

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF PETRIFACTION.—Married, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, the 16th ult. by the Rev. A. B. Hard, Mr. Dan Stone, formerly editor of the Mount Vernon Gazette, to Miss Elizabeth Fairchild.

From DAN to Beersheba, let it now be made known,
That a stone in her bosom was cause not a stone;
Yet a woman she was, to her late reconciled,
Though before she was only a very *Fair Child.*

VERY DEFINITE.—*Query.* Does the editor of the Schenectady Reflector know the difference between the words 'dence' and 'dance?' If he does not he had better ascertain it.—*Detroit Spondent.*

Yes. The one is spelled 'dence' and the other 'dance.' Is the gentleman satisfied?—*Schenectady Reflector.*

ORIGIN OF THE BARBER'S POLE.—The pole which, marked with red spiral stripes stands at every barber's door, is a standing puzzle to many people in this country. The barber himself cannot interpret its meaning. The professors of the art of shaving in the old world, however, understand the meaning of the symbol better than we, as is evident from the following explanation, given by one of them on a trial in an English court of justice.

'Ah, Sir,' a pole is an old ancient sign among surfacers what really are barbers, and it shows to our customers and foes what generally, as to our surfacers used to bleed their customers in the battle that bear pole they used to hold, and from there stripes is the vital fluid as flowed down it.

OBTRUSION OF THE LAWS.—As one of the London Mag stirates was sitting in the discharge of his functions, a man in the last stage of destitution, presented himself, and said that having by the operations of the new poor law, been suddenly deprived of parish assistance, he was reduced to such extremity, that if not instantly relieved he must be driven to do a deed that his soul shudered at. The worthy magistrate was deeply ordered him five shillings from the poor box, and, after a suitable admonition against giving way to despair, asked him what dreadful deed he would have been impelled to, but for this seasonable relief? 'I would,' said the man, with a deep sigh, as he left the court.

Lightning and Lamplork.—The Bangor Post says, that a barber in slicing on a horse in a room, on returning to rest during a violent thunder storm, succeeded to keep her lamp burning—When the arose in the morning she found to her amazement, that every thing had turned black—the curtains—the curtain—the pillows, —and, to crown all, on looking into a mirror, even her own beautiful face, was likewise discovered to be dressed in 'deep mourning.' The poor thing's colour concluded that she had been struck by lightning. It was nothing, however, but *lamp-black!* And another young lady in that city, got up in the night to take a cup of bath her aching head with camphor. She made a sad mistake, and applied to her throbbing temples the contents of a bottle of indelible *ink.*

English High Life!—'Adolphus,' said her Ladyship to her German page, 'we must let her penetrance in prompt obeisance to the ringing of the bell.' 'Adolphus call Ellz here.' Elz was called, and in a few seconds was in the drawing room. 'Take up that handkerchief,' said the Marchioness, pointing to the place where it lay on the floor. The maid of course did as she was desired, and was in the act of giving the hand kerchief to her Ladyship. The latter drew back as if something odious had been offered her, and said, somewhat sternly, 'No, Elz, give it to my Lord, and he will hand it me.' The noble Marquis was in an adjoining room, and on the handkerchief being given him he carefully blew away room, and placing it in his Lady's hand, said, in accents of satisfying kindness, 'Your handkerchief, my dear.' It is not long since the most Radical Earl in the country discharged one of his servants for giving him a letter with his *hand*, instead of on a china plate.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

In perusing an ancient manuscript of Germanic composition, handed down from father to son, for many generations, among other curious records, I accidentally discovered the following 'Fortune Tell,' which, As a relic of by-gone days, will no doubt afford some interest to the antiquarian summer readers of your excellent paper. Whether it is as infallible now as it was then, I leave for observation alone to determine.

JANUARY.—The gentleman born in this month will be dissipated, morose, and jealous. The lady will be passionate, proud, and ill-natured.

FEBRUARY.—The gentleman born in this month will be cold, calculating and miserly. The lady will possess a good mind, but a cold unsympathising heart.

MARCH.—The gentleman born in this month will be high-tempered, energetic, generous, sincere and ardent in his attachments. The lady will be intelligent, handsome, yet timid and changeable.

APRIL.—The gentleman born in this month will be highly intellectual but indolent. The lady will be well educated, and ever ready to sympathise with the distresses of others.

MAY.—The gentleman born in this month will possess a mind of the second order, pleasing in manners and person. The lady will be fond and silent—but not a bore—but handsome.

JUNE.—The gentleman born in this month will have a fine mind, but be much swayed by his passion to be happy. The lady will be warmly attached to her husband or lover, but of a melancholy and jealous disposition.

JULY.—The gentleman born in this month will be handsome and insinuating, but incapable of a long and lasting attachment. The lady will be delicate in her feelings, always ready to offend, and as constantly regretting it.

AUGUST.—The gentleman born in this month will be homely, ungraceful, yet intelligent. The lady will be a good wife and mother within the little animation and highly intelligent.

SEPTEMBER.—The gentleman born in this month will be virtuous, unassuming and in the unsuccessful in his enterprises. The lady will be dignified and intellectual.

OCTOBER.—The gentleman born in this month will be brave, generous, sincere and highly esteemed. The lady will be modest, amiable and agreeable, more remarkable for mental, than personal beauty.

NOVEMBER.—The gentleman born in this month will be fortunate in his business and with his friends, but unpopular with the crowd. The lady will be warm-hearted, candid, sincere, but will be neglected.

DECEMBER.—The gentleman born in this month will be talented, revengeful and daring. The lady will possess great intellect, but forward and unbecoming.—*West Tennessean.*

GOING THE WHOLE HOG.

The New York Star informs us, that 'learned Pundit of London, since Jim Crow has familiarized the cockneys with our backwoods lingo, attempts to expound the above—but he is puzzled at the finish most 'awfully.' He 'can tion' to hear him in the London Courier.

During the American war, the great scarcity of small coin in the United States led to the issue of an immense quantity of small notes for fractional parts of a dollar, even 25 low as a *sixteenth*, or six and a quarter cents—*three pence half-penny sterling.* In order to distinguish them at first sight, and especially for the accommodation of the unlettered negroes, each denomination bore the figure of some current or an animal—the three-quarters, for instance, or twenty-five cents, being denoted by a horse; the half dollar, or fifty cents, by a dog; the quarter, or twenty-five cents, by a bird; the eighth, or twelve-and-a-half cents, by a goat; and the sixteenth, or six-and-a-quarter, by a cock. In inducing, therefore, any one to lay out the entire value of the note, it became usual to say, 'I'll go the whole hog for it,' or 'the whole dog:' and as the half dollar notes were the most useful, and circulated the most freely, and were current at